

ABSTRACT

5 The present invention relates to novel modalities
of treatment of diabetes, and other diseases caused by
dysfunctional signal transduction by insulin receptor
type tyrosine kinases (IR-PTK). Applicants discovered
that IR-PTK activity may be modified by modulating the
activity of a tyrosine phosphatase, and IR-PTK signal
10 transduction may be triggered even in the absence of
ligand. Methods for identifying compounds that, by
modulating RPTP α or RPTP ϵ activity, elicit or modulate
insulin receptor signal transduction are also de-
scribed.

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